Another Great Uprising.

yesterday reminded one forcibly of those ter-

ribly carnest assemblages of which in revolu-

tionary times the area in front of the Hotel de Ville in Paris was so frequently the theatre-

Every countenance wore an aspect of enthu-

iasm and determination, and on every side

was to be encountered some impressive inci-

dent that indicated how much the popular heart

When, shortly after the clock struck four, the

war-worn veterans of the Sixty-ninth, with the

gallant Corcoran at their head, marched into

the space in front of the City Hall, the excite

ment became intense. A shout burst forth from

history of the times.

the city from the disgrace of a draft.

ty, the fervor and the determination exhibited

ov this meeting. It is the best answer that can

be offered to the imputation that New York is

not in earnest in its efforts to put down this re-

bellion, and will spare Mr. Seward the trouble

of a reply to Earl Russell's last impudent letter.

CLOSE THE STORES .- One of the very brief,

concise and practical resolutions adopted at

the mass meeting yesterday advised that all

the stores in this city be closed at three o'clock

P. M. daily until the 13th of September, in

order to give all citizens a chance to aid volun-

teering and perfect themselves in dritl. This is

a good suggestion, and we hope that it will be

generally carried into effect. The plan has

already been adopted in the Eastern and some

of the Western States, and has been found to

work admirably, all the people laboring to

bring up recruits to fill up the old and start off

the new regiments. New York ought not to be

behind other cities in patriotism. Close the

stores and crowd the enlistment offices. Let

the metropolis be formed into a monster Camp

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S NEGRO REGIMENT .- It

appears from the estimates made by Dr. Snow.

of Providence, from the census of 1860, that

there are in the State of Rhode Island only

seven hundred and thirty-eight able bodied male

negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-

five-not enough, therefore, to form one regi-

evidently had not seen Mr. Kennedy's last census

raise and head a negro regiment in his State.

These figures effectually dispose of that question

in the State of Rhode Island, and will give its

young and energetic Governor an opportunity

to attend to other duties, unembarrassed by

WHAT IS HIS PAROLE WORTH?-One of the ra-

dical journals of this city boasts that it has re-

cently published six columns of news in regard

to the movements of Pope's forces. If this be

a fact, the journal in question must have pub-

lished six columns of contraband "news:" for

every correspondent gives his parole, on joining

the army, that he will write nothing of the move-

ments and positions of troops. We very much

doubt the truth of the journal's statement, how-

ever; for six columns of groundless rumors,

false reports and incorrect guesses do not con-

stitute six columns of "news," in our opinion

THE HAVANA OPERA COMPANY .- As some misapprehen

ion exists in regard to the names of the artists engaged

for the Marty troupe in Havana, we give the following correct list of them, as furnished by Mr. Maretzek:—

Prime denne, Madame Medori, Madame Charton De

meure, Mile. Sulzer and Senerita Yradier; tenori, Sig-

ors Mazzoleni and Minetti; baritone, Signor Bellini

Madame Medori is said to possess one of the finest

voices on the operatic stage, and occupies the very first rank as a dramatic artist. Madame

Charton Demeure is the admitted successor of Sontag and Bosio. She has sung with the greatest

success at all the principal theatres in Italy, and created

mite a furor last winter in Paris. Mademoiselle Sulzer,

German by birth, belongs to the famous musical family

of the same name, who, like the Paclionis in Italy and

the Garcias in Spain, produce from generation to genera

tion eminent artists. Mademoiselle Sulzer's voice is a contraite, and, although very young, she has won laurels

possesses the advantage of singing with equal facility in German, Italian, French, English and Spanish. Senorita

Yradier is a young Spanish singer, of about eighteen years of age, and is the daughter of the distinguished

omposer of that name.

The male singers of the troupe are no less favorably

known to the European public, more especially Sign

Mazzoleni, the tenor. The whole party are to leave Liver

pool for the United States on the 13th of September next,

and it is not improbable that a portion of the company will make their appearance here for a few nights pro

vious to their departure for Havann, under the able direc-tion of Maretzek, who has been left by Senor Marty en-

o prevent this arrangement, they will in any event play

having been secured for those two months with that

THE GREAT EASTERN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—The big ship

which has just arrived from Liverpool with fourteen

undred passengers and three thousand tons of freight

is to be thrown open for public inspection from Friday

tire control of their movements. Should anything occ

negro regiments.

or in that of the public.

barel, Stepora Biacchi and Vialetti.

of Instruction for the next two weeks.

was bound up in the proceedings of the day.

The magnificent demonstration in

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

NEW YORK HERALD.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -LOTTERY TICKETT-M WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. -EILY

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.-HUNORBACK NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowary.-PRES O'DAY-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, NEW YORK FIREMAN-SPIRET OF JACK SHEPPAND-EL HYDER. NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street and exth avenue.—Organ, Ballet, PROMENADE CONCERT AND

BARNOM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.-GEN TON THEM: OM. NOTT-LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours OFF TO THE WAR, RICETROOM and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTHELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ray - Emiorian Songs, Burganous, Dances, &c. - The CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIA:

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c. - FLAT FOOT JAKE.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Cana GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISTAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, August 28, 1862.

### THE SITUATION.

The rebels made a desperate attack on Rappa hannock Station on Saturday, which rendered it evident that it would have to be abandoned by our troops. Accordingly, without the loss of a single life, the bridge across the river was destroyed by General Pope's army, the houses in the vicinity were burned, and all our stores and ammunition. removed. There are now no rebels on this side o the Rappahaunock, and they were reported at last accounts falling back towards Culpepper. The capture of a large number of rebels by General Sigel is confirmed by despatches from Alexandria

Absurd rumors to the effect that General Sigel had shot General McDowell were current here yesterday, but there is no confirmation of the

Commander Davis telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy, from Helena, Arkansas, that a naval and military expedition down the river succeeded in capturing a rebel steamer, loaded with Enfield rifles and ammunition; burned a railroad depot and telegraph station, thus cutting off all commulcation between Vicksburg and Little Rock, and then. entering the Yazoo river, destroyed a rebel battery and broke up several camps of the enemy.

A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Cortland, was attacked a few days ago by guerillas, numbering four hundred, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois regiment. Eight rebels were killed. Our loss was two wounded and two missing.

Secretary Seward arrived in this city vesterday. and it is said that he' has freely expressed the opinion that the national capital is perfectly safe from any assault by the enemy, and the army is in fine condition, and quite equal to any emergency that may arise.

The war meeting held in the Park yesterday, and the other gatherings at different points throughout the North for some days past, furnish the most potent evidence of the feeling of patriotism which pervades all the loyal portion of the country. Devotion to the Union is thus manifested in the most practical form, not alone by the liberal subscriptions tendered for the raising of fresh troops, but by the actual number of recruits who flock to the standard of the republic. It appears pretty certain now that volunteering is progress ing so rapidly as to render a resort to the drafting system in this State wholly unnecessary. The full quota of six hundred thousand men required by the President will be funished by voluntary enlistment in all the Northern States. Secretary Stanton has just informed Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the order with regard to bounty after the 1st of September will be rigidly carried out. After that date no bounties will be paid.

The news from East Tennessee is important. Parson Brownlow has received advices dated Angust 19. The Gap was almost completely invested at that time. A large portion of the enemy was in front, while one regiment of rebel cavalry had entered Barboursville and eight regiments of infantry had occupied Flat Lick, a point only twenty miles from the Gap. Unless reinforcements came promptly we should loose the Gap and the forces defending it. Eight hundred East Tennessee Unionists, and fifty North Carolinians and Georgians came to the Gap on the 12th and volunteered. The Parson's corres pondent believes Nashville to be in imminent danger. United States Judge Trigg parrowly escaped capture a few days ago. He was going to Nashville, but was compelled to return before reaching that point, being waylaid by rebels when near the city. Governor Morton, of Indiana, had started reinforcements for the Gap, but they had been detained at Lexington, Ky.

The Persia, at this port, brings two days later news from Europe, dated to the 17th inst.

The correspondence between Mr. Seward and Earl Russell, just published, produced a very powerful effect in England, as is evidenced by the universal hostility displayed by almost the entire press to the positions in argument of our Secretary. Even the leading articles are, in our opinion, more severe on the Earl than on Mr. Seward, for they sum up by only pointing to the "sarcasm" used by his Lordship, a quality for which "Lord John" has been distinguished

The operation of the new tariff the financia measures of Mr. Chase, and the prospect of the United States raising a new army of three hundred thousand men, astounded both whigs and aristocrats, and hence great effort is made to lower the cause of the Union in the eyes of the Powers of Europe just now.

The English aristocrats called loadly for inter vention. Our London correspondent, however asserts that there is no chance of intervention for the simple reason that the Anglo-French alliance is virtually dissolved.

We are told that Napoleon's late observations to

direct hint that he disliked the Queen's policy in Mexico. Reinforcements for the army in Mexico were assembling in France every day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Persia, the Great Eastern and Kangaroo, from Liverpool and Queenstown respectively, arrived at this port and Flushing Bay yesterday morning. The news by the Persia is dated to the 17th of August, and is thus two days later than the advices of the Hibernian.

Consols closed in London, on the 16th instant, at 93 a 93% for money. The Liverpool cotton market closed buoyant on the 16th inst., at an ad vance of one-half of a penny on American. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were in-The brig Balear, Lauriance, and schooner Torro

Colorado, M. Creollo Vela, both hence for Tampio and Vera Cruz, were seized and made prizes o by a French man-of-war off Tampico, and taken nto Vera Cruz in charge of a French officer and crew. The above vessels changed their flags from the American to the Mexican to avoid rebel pri-General John Charles Fremont will speak this

evening at a war meeting to be held in Tremont Temple Boston.

To show that some States are determined provide their share of troops under the recent alls without drafting, we will cite an instance:-New Hampshire has already in camp one thousand men over her quota on the first call, and her sons

are still enlisting.
The stock market was again better yesterday morning with an active consumptive demand for all the dividence paying securities. Government sixes rose % per cent. In the afternoon there were, as usual, some sales to realize profits, and prices fell off about 1/4 a 1/4. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange nominal at 127 a

127%. Gold 115% a 115%.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, with a goo demand from the trade, with sales of about 1,700 bales, losing stiff on the basis of 47%0. a 48c. for middlin plands. The flour market was heavy for comme and m dium grades, and in most cases about 5c. per bb!. lower, while good to prime extra brands were firm. The sales were to a fair extent, and in good part to the home trade. Wheat was heavy and irregular for common grades, and especially for spring, which was and amber were firm, and prices sustained by the decline in freights. A large portion of the Indian corn offering was in poor condition, while prime qualities were scarce and firm. The demand was good, and sales protty freely made at full prices. Pork was heavy and decidedly lower, with sales of mess at \$1150 a \$11 75, chiefly at inside figure, while prime was at \$9 75 a \$9 8736. Su gars were steady, with sales of 1,200 libds., a considerable portion of which consisted of New Orloans brown and clarified. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freights were lower. Fo Liverpool wheat was engaged, in bull and bags, at 13d, 413g/4., and four at 3s, 6d, a 3s, 10g/4., the inside figure for only 300 bbls.

#### Mr. Secretary Seward and Earl Russell on the Rebellion.

In connection with the very able and import ant letter of Mr. Secretary Seward, of the 28th of May last, to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, for the information of the British Cabinet, in reference to our Southern rebellion, we republish this morning the brief, captious, equivocal and disingenuous reply of Earl Russell of

The general argument of Mr. Seward is directed to the great object of showing that the material interests of England, France and other European States are largely dependent upon the speedy suppression of this rebellion and the restoration of our Union in its integrity, not withstanding the existence of a dominant "European opinion" which "has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ophemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention," protracting the war to the present time. While our "government at the beginning assumed, and has constantly insisted, that the Union could, must and should be preserved," the European nations, doubtisg or disbelieving this great salvation, set themselves to the task of convincing us of the advantages of peace even at the expense of our national dissolution. Mr. Seward, however, frankly informs Earl Russell that "this government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace with the inconceivable

Mr. Seward next proceeds to "the contrast between the position which the federal govern ment held a year ago and its present situation; and the simple facts which he presents in this illustration would be sufficient or carry the conviction to any unprejudiced and fair minded European statesman that the cause of Jeff. Davis and his rebellious confederates against the overwhelming forces and resources of the Union is as hopeless, without foreign intervention, as would be a rebellion in Scotland or Wales against the supreme authority of the island of Great Britain. This array of facts, presented by Mr. Seward, Earl Russell found it impossible to answer at the time according to his desires, and so he confesses in his reply that for more than a month he had been waiting, like Micawber, for "something to turn up" to the

prejudice of our cause. Equally satisfactory and convincing to the impartial mind must be Mr. Seward's exposition of the magnanimous, humane and conser vative policy pursued by our government in this war in regard to the Southern institution of African slavery, and the fearful dangers which menace it from the prolongation of this war. These dangers threaten not only the vioent overthrow of the institution itself, but infinite suffering throughout the world," and, if fully developed in a servile war, " it can only at last result in an entirely new system of rade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations." The conclusion follows inevitably that, as the great interests of the Western nations of Europe in our Southern productions and Southern trade can only be restored with the restoration of the Union, our cause should command the respect and moral support of all nations concerned. Mr. Saward closes his case with the simple declaration that his views are thus submitted " from a strong desire of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully

Surely the object, the facts and the ar gument of this communication thus preented were entitled to the respectful consideration of the British government. But what kind of an answer is accorded to this candid, respectful and important letter of Mr. Seward by Earl Russell? His answer is no answer at all. He does not attempt an honest answer. With the conventional forms of respect, he betrays the satisfaction which he derives from the disasters to our army in front of Richmond; jeers at our victories, speers at the Confiscation bill, scowls at the "proclama tions of General Butler," growls at our rigid blockade, flippantly dismisses the slavery ques tion, pompously pleads the plea of honest neu trality, avows, with a long face, that her Majes ty's government have nothing more at heart than to see this war brought to "a speedy and

astounding information to Mr. Seward that in England "perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

How are we to interpret such a letter from Earl Russell? We cannot accept it as from a friend, nor as the letter of an honest neutral. It is the letter of an enemy, whose neutrality is the neutrality of compulsion. The tone and temper, the style and the argument of Earl Russell bear not the slightest resemblance to the genuine expression of the wishes of the Em peror of Russia that this war may be brought to "a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." Czar we know to be the friend of our Union; England, in a thousand ways, and for half a century, has proved herself its designing enemy. Between the popular institutions and the commercial and naval power and resources of the United States on the one hand, and the feudal aristocracy and commercial and naval ambition of England on the other, there has been and is what Mr. Seward would call 'an irrepressible conflict." The moral influence of this British aristocracy has been against us in every available shape and form since the outbreak of this rebellion, and this hostility is as manifest in this last despatch of Earl Russell as in that original and outrageous concession of "belligerent rights" to Davis and his piratical confederates.

Satisfied, however, of England's neutrality. from necessity, and that this letter of Mr. Seward will not be barren of good results upon European public opinion, we can leave Earl Russell, in reference to the strength and final success of our cause, to the logic of coming events. He was evidently pleased with the results of the late battles near Richmond, and they justified to some extent his doubts of our ultimate success: but with the new campaign inaugurated under General Halleck we expect soon to convince Earl Russell and her Maies ty's government that their only way to our thern cotton leads through the city of Washington.

SUBSTITUTES AND RECRUITING .-- We have re ceived the following very polite notice from Provost Marshal Kennedy, and we conceive that the best way to make it efficacious is to publish it in our columns, for the benefit of those who desire to advertise for substitutes. before the draft begins:-

before the draft begins:—

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MEPHOPOLITAN POLICE
AND SPECIAL PROVOST MARSHAL,
413 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK, AUGUST 27,1862.

JAMES LEONARD, ESQ., Deputy Provost Marshalt:—
SIR—You will call upon the publishers of the several papers in the cities of New York and Brookiyn, and inform them that the War Bopartment, by an order this day received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes in the atticipation of a draft as discouraging enhistments, and the persons who do so, their aiders and abettors, are liable to be arrested under the order of August S. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with a view of adding their operations, is hereafter to be regarded as rendering the publisher liable to such arrost. You will inform them that your call is to put them on their guard and relieve this office from the performance of the unpicasant duty.

Special Provest Marshal.

We have no doubt whatever that the effect of

We have no doubt whatever that the effect of advertisements for substitutes is indirectly to hinder enlistments, and we are glad that the attention of the authorities has been directed to this matter before it assumed any very extensive proportions. Some men, who are exempt from a draft, but capable of military duty, might refrain, and induce others to refrain, from enlisting because such advertisements had given them an exaggerated idea of the necessity and the value of substitutes. The rebels have suppressed the precuring of substitutes by agents under very severe penalties, and probably for the same reason, as

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 118.

BRADQUARIERS, LEVARTMENT OF HENRICO. RICHMOND, Va., August 1, 1802.

III. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will be impressed into the inflittry service, and the money paid for the substitute, and as a reward to the agent, will be confiscated to the government. The offender will also be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a court martial.

By order of

Brigadiar Committee the substitute of the substitute and the substitute and the substitute and the agent, will be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a court martial.

Brigadier General JOHN H. WINDER, Commanding department, Av

The government need be under no apprehensions in regard to enlistments, however The six hundred thousand men called for will be ready by the middle of September, and probably without the least necessity of a draft Those who are holding back to sell themselves substitutes, therefore, will lose both the bounty money and the premium they expect. They had much better make sure of their money. and enlist at once.

CAPTURES BY FRENCH CRUISERS OF WHITE-WASHED AMERICAN VESSELS-THE FRENCH BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE .- From the news we have received from the Gulf it will be seen that the French blockading vessels have seized, for at tempted violation of the blockade of the Mexican ports, several vessels that have changed their flag from American to Mexican, for the purpose, as they say, "to avoid rebel priva" teers." These seizures of "whitewashed" vessels are no doubt justifiable and in accordance with the law of nations. Yet we might, with equal show of reason, set up the same cry of indignation as John Bull does whenever any of his honest vessels are interfered with by our cruisers, and demand their instant release and the payment of damages by the French govern.

We shall, however, do no such thing. The French cruisers are doing what is rightprecisely what our vessels-of-war would do under similar circumstances-and we can only warn our vessels not to make the attempt to break the established blockade of France of the ports of Mexico; for, should they do so, no sympathy for them will be found in our columns.

It is time that commanders and owners of vessels under the fing of the United States had learned the necessity of pursuing only a legitimate trade, and the consequences attending a departure therefrom. If, however, they do know and understand, and are still willing to run the risk, we can only say go on; but do not, if captured and condemned, endeavor to raise a storm about it and claim that you are injured men and ruined merchants. Submit to your loss with good grace, and try it again if you see fit to do so; but do not ask for condolence or endeavor to have our government declare war on your account; for nothing of

the kind will follow. The government of the United States is pursuing a decided and just course with those Englishmen who endeavor to break our blockade and it expects that France will do the same with our citizens who endeavor to break theirs; and, although Englishmen who are caught by our cruisers expect and receive the sympathy of tagir own press, those of our countrymen who are caught by French men-of-war may expect, but certainly will not receive, the sympathy of the press of the United States, or the the new Spanish Minister in Paris contained a satisfactory conclusion," and winds up with the countenance of the government.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1862 APPAIRS IN NEW OBLEANS.

New Orleans affairs are assuming a different phase from what they were a few weeks ago. It is now understoo her will General Dix be sent to relieve G that notifier will General Dix he sent to relieve General Butler, nor will Hon. Reverdy Johnson be assigned to the military governorship of Louisiana. There are urgent reasons for this change of programme. It is not desirable to remove General Dix from his present position, and General Cadwallader is mentioned as the probable successor of General Butler. Hon. Reverdy Johnson's services as Senator of the United States from Maryland are deemed of much importance, and it is said that the office of Military Governor will be tendered to either Dr. Cott man or to Cuthbert Bullett, Esq., who is unquestionably booked for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans. VISIT OF COUNT MEJRAN, THE FRENCH CONSUL, AT

he throats of the assembled multitude which, f its echoes could have reached to Richmond. News has been received at the French legation that would have struck terror into the hearts of Jeff. Count Mejean, the French Consul at New Orleans had left that city, and that he is now in New York, on his way to Davis and his associates. And as each patriotic Washington. Persons supposed to be acquainted with the motives of his visit attribute it to growing difficulties sentiment that fell from the speakers at the different stands evoked fresh outbursts of enbetween him and General Butler, and to the unplessant thusiasm, it was easy to see that the results of ess of his relations with him. Others say that it is fo this immense popular gathering were to mark the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the subject of the money confiscated by Gene it as one of the most memorable events in the ral Butler. Mr. Mejcan, it is said, will remain about We present elsewhere a detailed account of month in the North, and will not leave Washington with the day's proceedings. They will be found to hereafter be more agreeable be singularly free from the buncombe with

NEWS OF GENERAL BRAUREGARD.

which our political orators are accustomed to The news which represented General Beauregard as hav-ing been deprived of his command on account of the loss entertain the masses. Every speaker seemed of his popularity is entirely without foundation. According to the testimony of prisoners who fought under him at the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, the soldiers have to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility that weighed upon him, and his remarks, accordingly, went straight home to the great the highest esteem and consideration for his person, and rank him among the best generals of the confederacy objects which all had at heart-namely, the suppression of the rebellion and the saving of They explain his inactivity by the fact that his army having been divided into four corps, each now acting in several portions of the From the enthusiasm displayed by the imcountry—one under Bragg, one under Price, one under Van Dorn, and the other under Breckinridge—there nense multitude assembled on this occasion. the liberality with which money was subscribed is hardly a field left for the exercise of his talents in the West. It is supposed that he will join the Army of Vir-ginia as soon as he is cured of an affection of the live-which declared itself when he was engaged in throwing on the spot, and the effect which we understand has been produced on those who have hitherto held back from enrolling themselves, we beup earthworks on the marshes of Corinth. Those who have seen him at Eufala Spring, Alabama, recruiting his lieve that we can now confidently rely on the latter of these objects being attained. The sucbecome all white from the care and anxieties he had to endure in his different expeditions, and that he looks cess of the other is only a question of timetime that will be very much abridged by the now like a man sixty years old. result of yesterday's proceedings.

We congratulate the country on the unanimi-

THE MORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION In the recent instructions of President Lincoln to Governor Stanly, directing him to order the election of repre sentatives in Congress from the First and Second dis tricts of North Caralina, there is a significance beyon the mere addition of two members to the House. The Pre sident therein, emphatically and explicitly recognizes th unimpaired State character, not only of North Carolina still possessing, although now temporarily in abeyance all the functions and sovereignty of States in the Union.

The claim of the abolition ultras in Congress, headed by Charles Sumner, is that the seconded States have lost heir character and dignity as States, and should hence forth be regarded only as Territories, until such time a they shall have reorganized loyal State government within their boundaries

man, repudiates and disavows this suicidal policy, b providing, as this precedent provides for all future simi lar cases, that just so far as any portion of a district o any Southern State returns to its national allegiance, s shall the equality of political rights and power of zens be recognized by the government, and they shall be admitted at once to a peership in federal representa

Carolinians owe a great debt of gratitude. It is to his persevering efforts that this position, so firmly taken by Mr. Foster will, of course, be a candidate under Gov.

ernor Stanly's order for an election. There can be no doubt that he will win.

DR. BROWNSON'S SPEECH.

There is something significant in the fact that Dr. Brownson's speech, made in this city last night, was after a long interview with Secretary Stanton. It is un derstood by those who are in the secret that the views expressed by the learned Doctor on the subject of drafting were suggestions made by the Secretary. Dr. Brown on announced the opinion that the government does not ment, if every one is taken. Governor Sprague announce its authority nor assert its majesty until draft ing commences-an inference that volunteering is not conorable. Is this not a reflection upon our gallant voreport when he announced that he was going to lunteers ?

SECRETARY SEWARD EN ROUTE TO HIS HOME. Secretary Seward left Washington to-day for several seks' sojourn at his home in Auburn, New York.

THE UNION CAUSE IN MARYLAND. Yesterday the citizens of Prince George's county, Mary. land, held an enthusiastic meeting at Beltsville, for the triotic resolutions were unanimcusly adopted, and a peti-tion framed praying the Legislature to impose a tax upon all property noiders for the benefit of volunteers and their families. Another meeting of a similar character is to be again held in the same place soon, and other counties are already taking steps for a like move ment. THE NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomerov has established an office in the Indian epartment for the organization of his colonial scheme Already sixty families of free pecroes have enlisted unde his banner. It is his intention to take out with his several experienced colliers, to make a practical test of the reputed coal lands of the (hiriqui country. A quan tity of cotton seed and a number of cotton gins are also to be taken out, to be prepared for any emergency.

THE ARMY.

At his own request General Wm. f. Barry has been relieved from duty as Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, and directed to report to Washing ton for orders. In issuing this order, the Genera Commanding avails himself of the occasion to express his thanks for the zeal and ability Gen. Barry has at all times displayed in the discharge of his duties and especially for his valuable services in connection with the organization of the artillery of the Army of the

Gen. Stoneman, late Chief of Cavalry of Gen. McClei lan's army, has also been relieved, and has received similar compliment from the General Commanding. It is understood that Generals Barry and Stonem

be assigned immediately to important commands in the field.

Major Alexander S. Webb, late assistant to Brigadies ieneral Barry has been ordered to report to Major General Fitz John Porter as Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel

TRADERS' STAMPS. The following additional regulations have been made

in regard to stampe for proparatory articles under the Direct Tux and Excise law :— Seventh-Where painting in more than one color is de-sired the additional expense must be borne by the pro-

rictor.

Eighth—Each stamp must bear the words, or a proper abbreviation of the words, "United States internal revenue," and the name of the article; also, in words and

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AGAINST THE CIRCULA-TION OF SMALL NOTES. The law of Congress passed several years ago forbid-ding the circulation in the District of Columbia of bank or corporation notes below the denomination of five del lars will be strictly enforced after the 20th of September and offenders prosecuted according to the statute. The government issues will supply the deficiency, and conse quently exclude foreign notes of questionable or counter feit character, as well as genuine once of small denomi

nations. ARRIVAL OF THE IRONSIDES AT FORTRESS MONROE. The government received a despatch to-day from Fort ress Monroe, saying that the Ironsides arrived there las evening. Her performance had been satisfactory, though she had not been tested by a storm or gale, which are fearful trials for iron clads. Officials at the Navy Depart ment seem to have an idea that the Ironsides will prove to be a fair sengoing vessel on account of the peculiarity. of her construction

SERENADE TO COLONEL MURPHY AND THE HERALD OFFICE.

The band of the Fifteenth New York Volunteers, under

is to be thrown open for public inspection from Friday next, the 29th inst., to the 16th day of September. With a view of affording increased facilities to the public for visiting the Great Esstern, the Harlem Railroad Company has arranged to run five trains a day between the depot, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty sixth street, and Port Morris, where a steamer will connect and convey visitors to and from the ship, lying at anchor in Flushing Bay. As no charge will be made to visitors by this route, for exhibition, the entire expense of the excursion there and back will be only fifty cents. The trains will loave the New York depot at 6, 2.15, 11:15 A. M., and 2.30 and 4:10 P. M., returning on the last trip from the ship at 6:40 P. M. the lead of the notable Esputa, having been mustered out of service to-day, serenaded their late Colonel, Mc-Lead Murphy, this evening, and favored the HERALD office also with a similar compliment. They are to be mustered as a brigade band.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A General War with All the Indian Tribes Hast of the Missouri River & Hand, de.

Washington, August 27, 1862.

A despatch received at the Post Office Department dated Salt Lake, yesterday, says —

A general war with all the Indian tribes cust of the

An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected fothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the

government will prevent it.

The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of

General Paige's force is too small, and Colonel Co force is four hundred miles west, travelling slowty.

Owing to the information contained in the above despatch, the Post Office Department has instructed postnasters to send the California mails by way of New York

intil further directed." A despatch has been published, dated St. Paul, August 26, showing that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was about to march against the Chippewas with a force of from two to three hundred men; but a letter of a date precedent to the above was received to day at the In-dian Bureau which contains interesting particulars, as

dian Bureau which contains interesting particulars, as follows:—

St. CLOUD, Minn., August 20, 1862.

Commissioner Dole, myself and party loft St. Paul on the 18th, en route for the treaty grounds on the Red river of the North. When encamped near this place last night we received a despatch from the Chippewa Agency near Crow Wing and from Fort Ripley informing us of troubles existing at the agency. We were informed that several of the Indians and forcibly taken and killed three of the cattle at the agency. The agent immediately sent to the fort for troops, and a few, about sixteen, were brought to his assistance, and by his order arrested a few Indians, and attempted to arrest their leader, Hole-in-the-Day, who ran upon the appearance of the soldiers. They followed him to the Mississippi, when he took the only cance in the vicinity and crossed the river. When the soldiers reached the bank he fired at them, the ball struking within a few fost of them did so. The Indians returned the fire. The soldiers fired abother volkey, when Hole-in-the-Day fell, but recovered himself and ran a short distance and felgagain. Other Indians apparently came back to his assistance and finally disappeared in the woods on the opposite side of the Mississippi. The soldiers could follow them no further for the want of beats. They retired to the fort, where the agent and his family are also quartered for protection.

This, and rumored difficulties with the Sioux Indians.

protection.

This, and rumored difficulties with the Sioux Indians, caused the Commissioner and myself to return to this place and despatch a messenger to the fort fer more explicit information, with a view to ascertain a remedy for the difficulty, We shall remain here until we obtain definite information in the matter. We will keep you informed for our proceedings, and hope to get the matter arranged so that we can start on again for the Red river in day or two. Very respectfully, &c.
CLARK W. THOMPSON, Superintendent Indian Office.

the warning from Utah of yesterday's date, to the effect that all the Indians east of the Missouri river are about to rise, were it not for the fact that the warning of the Mor mons, in 1854, of prospective tragedies and outbreaks roved to be too prophetic, as was shown by the Orego Indian murders.

#### NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

uccessful Naval and Military Expedition-The Rebel Transport Fairplay and a Large Quantity of Munitions Captured-Capture of a Rebel Camp and Captures.

Battery, &c., &c.

Helena, Ark., August 24,

Via Cairo, August 29, 1962.

Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief, &c.:— Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milliken's Bend that the rebel transport boat Fairplay was cap tured, with a large cargo of arms and ammu to Monroe, La., where there is a railroad and telegraph. The depot was burned and the telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication connecting Vicksburg with Little Rock and Providence, La. Thirty five prisoners were taken and a large number of negroes who were with the rebel force, brought away. Eleven hogsheads of sugar, three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed by our troops, not having means of trans

A portion of the force, with the rams, entered the Ya zoo river, where a battery of forty-two pounders and two field pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed and the field

pieces brought away.

The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and then returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores and scattering guerilla camps will This is the substance of Colonel Wood's report. Much

credit is due to Acting Flag Officer Phelps, who come ed the naval force; to Colonel Ellet, who commanded the ram fleet, and to Colonel R. Wood, of the Seventy-ninth Ohio regimens, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth division of this army. Camo, Ill., Ausust 28—9:30 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:-The combined naval and military expedition planned

between General Curtis and myself, before leaving He has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport Fair Play has been captured, containing tweive hundred new Enfeld rifles, four thousand new muskets, with account nents complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, for field guns, mounted howitzers and some small arms. Colonel Woods lauded and captured the encampe of the Thirty first Louisiana regiment, with all their rms, the enemy flying before him. He captured anot

camp, with tents, baggage and provisions, burning the denot and eight cars and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, where t cantured a battery, consisting of a sixty-four pounds and a forty-two pounder gun, and a twenty-four pounde

and a twelve pounder field piece, with seven thousand pounds of powder and one thousand pounds of shot and shell and grape. Colonel Woods dispersed the robots to Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Commodore

LOUISVILLE, August 27, 1862.

# THE WORK OF THE QUERILLAS.

Destruction of a Train on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. CHICAGO, August 27, 1862.

A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Rail road, when three miles beyond Cortland, was attacked by guerillas, numbering four hundred, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Fortysecond Illinois regiment. Eight rebels were killed. The ederal loss was two wounded and two missing. Depredations of Morgan's Guerillas

The Journal learns that fifty of Morgan's men went to

cottsville on Monday, made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores, leaving noon and promising to return that night wit the whole force. There is great excitement at Glasgow Morgan is reported still at Hartsville, with 2,000 me

# NEWS FROM HILTON HEAD.

Attack on a Company of the Third New

A pilot who has just returned from Hilton Read, re-ports that on the night of the 23d of August, an attack was made by a Georgia regiment upon Company H, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, on Fenwick's Island. Thirtyfive of the New Hampshire men were taken prisoners, and fifteen escaped wounded. Second Lieutenant Wiggin, who was in command of the company, was killed by the rebels. He had nine bullets put through him, and his face was completely mashed in by a blow from the breech of a musket. He was found on the field dead, with two privates. Two more of the company have died since-The Seventh Connecticut regiment has been ordered to garrison Fenwick's Island.

garrison Fenwick's Island.

The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

United States Marshal Millward took charge of Charles ingersoll to day, arresting him on the affidavit of a phonographic reporter of the Press, who testified to the correctness of his reported Mr. Ingersoll's remarks in his speech of Saturday, which make him say "that the government has raised the largest sums of money and applied them to the worst purpose of any government that ever disgraced power;" that "the whole chiect of the war hitherto has been to free the negro," and that "a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world;" and that "it is necessary to go to the cider region of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in the government of Lincoln." A writ of habeas corpus has been selded by Judge Cadwallador, returnable at noon to morrow.

morrow. (Some of the New York papers have mistaken this Ingersoil for his father. Charles Jared Ingersoil, the veteral statesman, who died a few months age. It is charled ingersoil who is under arrest.)